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St. Helena
1962 and 1963

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
SEVEN SHILLINGS NET

ST. HELENA

Report for the years
1962 and 1963

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1965

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PART I

General Review

Administrative Affairs

Sir Robert Alford, K.B.E., C.M.G., having completed his term of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, left the island on the 2nd March 1962. His successor, Sir John Field, C.M.G., arrived in the island on the 13th May of the same year and assumed office that day.

The island's first elections for a partly elected Advisory Council in accordance with the St. Helena Additional Royal Instructions, 1962, took place in 1963. The Advisory Council (Elections) Ordinance 1963 came into operation on the 15th May 1963 and the registration of electors began immediately.

A total of 969 persons registered themselves as electors, rather fewer than half of the estimated number of those eligible to vote. Two candidates were returned unopposed and seventeen candidates were nominated for the remaining six seats.

Polling took place on the 11th September 1963 and proceeded in an orderly manner; 85 per cent of the electorate voted and in one electoral area the poll was 100 per cent. The votes were fairly evenly distributed among the various candidates and only one candidate forfeited his deposit. Of the successful candidates, two were employees of Messrs. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., two were housewives, one a mill foreman, one a small farmer, one a self-employed carpenter and boat builder and one a bishop. Together they are a fair cross-section of the community.

Women took a full part in the election; 440 registered themselves as electors (45.4 per cent of the registered electorate) and three stood as candidates of whom two were elected. There were several women among the election officers.

The election officers were all St. Helenians and the whole of the proceedings were smoothly carried out.

The new Advisory Council, which consists of sixteen members—two *ex officio* (the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer) two official appointed by the Governor, four unofficial also appointed by the Governor and eight elected—was sworn in at its first meeting on the 16th October 1963.

During 1962 Government selected a number of building sites in different country areas and offered them for leasing. The response was very satisfactory.

In September 1962 arrangements were made for an optician from Britain to visit the island to carry out eye-testing and to prescribe spectacles. The need for such a service was evident by the large number of patients who made appointments with the optician during the period he was on the island.

In November 1962 the Agricultural and Forestry Department held an agricultural and handicrafts show, the first since 1959, with great success.

The Governor made an official visit to the dependency of Ascension in February 1963.

In November 1963 the Agricultural and Forestry Department held an agricultural competition for the first time. There were competitions for the best smallholding, cottage vegetable garden and flower garden. At the same time the Department sponsored a separate competition for school children. Also in the same month the Department was "At Home" to the public and arranged conducted tours of its various stations, where demonstrations were given.

At the end of March 1963 Miss F. P. Constantine, M.B.E., a Head Teacher in the Education Department, retired after 46 years of valuable service as a teacher.

Economic Affairs

During the period under review, the island continued to receive substantial financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the forms of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and of an annual Grant-in-Aid.

Employment continued at a steady level although there was always some unemployment due to the fluctuating requirements for labour at Ascension. Those not permanently employed were given relief work.

The ill-effects on the local economy of the reduced number of calls by passenger ships (in comparison with previous years) were fully felt during 1962 and 1963.

To help and to encourage farmers and gardeners to adopt pest and disease control measures, the Government introduced a Pest and Disease Control Scheme in the latter part of 1962. Under the scheme Hawk sprayers were made available by the Agricultural and

Forestry Department at stations in various parts of the island for loan to those requiring their use. Chemicals for use with these sprayers were placed on sale at the experimental station at Scotland. Advice leaflets were issued free.

The plan to improve livestock with the ultimate aim of making more fresh meat available was continued by the importation of another Hereford bull, a Red Poll bull and Cheviot rams.

The report by the coffee expert who visited the island, which was published in 1962, showed that there was no future for coffee growing.

General

As a result of a bus accident on Christmas Eve 1962, when a number of persons were injured, the sudden abnormal demand placed on the hospital stocks of drugs and dressings caused a request to be made to Ascension for supplementary supplies. The requirements were made available by Cable & Wireless Ltd. and flown to St. Helena by the United States Air Force where they were dropped by parachute. In addition, a doctor from St. Thomas' Hospital, London, made a hasty dash to St. Helena via Ascension from where he was transported by a United States Range Vessel, to assist the one doctor then on St. Helena.

A new definitive issue of postage stamps for Ascension was placed on sale on the 23rd May 1963 and during the same year St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha participated in the special Freedom from Hunger Campaign and Red Cross Centenary issues.

Visits

H.M.S. *Puma*, Captain D. B. N. Mellis, D.S.C., R.N., visited the island in May 1962 and again in October 1962 with Vice-Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station, on board. The ship was in port for Trafalgar Day. A dinner party was given on board on the night of the 20th October and the following day a special Trafalgar Day service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. After the service the Admiral took the salute at a March Past of the Church Lads Brigade and St. Paul's Company of Girl Guides.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE island population is of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Britain under the East India Company and from employees or slaves from Africa and Asia. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life is firmly established.

The last census was taken on 21st October 1956, when the population was 4,642. Of these 4,535 were born in St. Helena. The total included 2,224 males and 2,418 females, and almost exactly one-third lived in and around Jamestown.

The estimated population at 30th June 1962 was 4,527 and at 30th June 1963, 4,514.

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Births	119	127
Deaths	55	53
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	33.6	31.5
Still Births	3	3
Illegitimate Births	31	36
Deaths of Infants under 1 year old	4	10
Birth rate per 1,000	26.3	28.1
Death rate per 1,000	12.1	11.7
Immigrants	413	401
Emigrants	501	486

A table of the population from 1902 to 1963 is given at Appendix II, page 53.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

THE principal categories of wage earners as recorded in the 1956 census, with comparative estimates at the end of 1963, were as follows:

	<i>1956</i>	<i>1963</i>
Flax industrial workers	237	276
Agricultural labourers	171	145
Skilled and general labourers	366	246
Building tradesmen and apprentices	100	86
Fishermen and boatmen	31	25
Mechanics, engine and motor drivers	74	72

The 1956 census provided the following details:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	44	66	110
Managerial, administrative and clerical workers	69	17	86
Sales workers	26	53	79
Farmers, fishermen, etc.	177	3	180
Workers in transport and communications operations	70	3	73
Craftsmen, production process workers, etc.	327	161	488
Service workers	49	106	155
Security Forces	10	1	11
Not classified	280	7	287
TOTAL	1,052	417	1,469

Of the men in the category described as "Not Classified" 130 were in receipt of unemployment relief pay. At the end of 1963, 161 men were registered as unemployed but were in fact employed part-time on Government relief works.

Unemployment relief pay, which had always been granted on a sliding scale according to the number of the recipient's dependants, ranging from £1 4s. 0d. a week to £1 10s. 3d. a week, was in October 1963 changed to a new system. All able-bodied men under 60 years of age were re-classified and termed "casual labourers." They were paid at the rate of 10s. per day, the same rate as that paid to labourers permanently employed, and given employment for three days per week irrespective of the number of their dependants. This new system meant that they worked on any labouring task side by side with the permanent labourer. Hitherto, while under the classification of "relief workers," their tasks performed were comparable with those carried out by the more aged workers. Men of sixty years of age and over now continue as relief workers and do very light duties only, spread over a five-day week.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A comparative table of weekly wage rates for men in 1951, 1957 and 1963 is given below:

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1963</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Flax-mill operatives	33 6	33 6	45 0
Agricultural labourers:			
Government	30 6	45 0	50 0
Commercial	27 6	33 6	45 0
General labourers:			
Government	30 6	45 0	50 0
Commercial	30 0	33 6	45 0
Skilled labour employed by Government:			
Carpenters, Masons, Plumbers, Wood Machinists	{ 32 0 to 38 0	{ 46 6 to 55 6	{ 54 6 to 60 6

The weekly wage rates for female employees from 1959 to 1963 remained almost constant, varying between 29s. and 35s.

Government employees work an average of 45 hours a week; commercial employees work an average of 50 hours a week. Flax-mill workers receive overtime rates at 11d. an hour. Overtime is sporadic, varying according to demand. The largest flax-mills work an average of eight hours overtime a week during the busy season.

Flax workers are usually employed between 7.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. and work a five-and-a-half-day week. Public holidays and one week's holiday a year are granted. One of the flax-milling firms grants a bonus to its employees in the form of an extra week's pay at Christmas.

The following particulars relate to labour employed by the Public Works Department, in which 192 men were employed at the end of 1963. Their occupations and wages were as follows:

No.	Occupation	Weekly wages
36	Artisans (building and mechanical tradesmen)	54s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
15	Transport drivers (cars, lorries, road rollers, etc.)	60s. 6d.
114	Labourers	50s.
10	Apprentices (all trades, 3 years)	28s. to 34s.
17	Other categories	37s. to 60s. 6d.

The Department works nine hours a day, Monday to Friday, i.e. 45 hours a week, but plumbers and watermen spread their hours over six days and are on call in emergency on Sundays.

COST OF LIVING

The cost-of-living index in 1963 showed an increase of 142 points over the index for the year 1939.

The following table shows the change in the index over recent years:

1939	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963
100	212	230	234	236	242

Prices of food remained steady in 1963 but there was a slight increase in the cost of flour as a result of the abolition of the farthing.

The average retail prices of the main commodities were:

		1962	1963
		s. d.	s. d.
Sugar	lb.	8	8
Rice	lb.	7½	7½
Flour	lb.	4½	5
Lard	lb.	1 10	1 10
Margarine	lb.	1 10	1 10
*Bread	1½ lb. loaf	6	6
*Cheese	lb.	1 6	1 6
*Corned beef	lb.	2 6	2 6

					1962		1963	
					s.	d.	s.	d.
Milk, tinned	.	.	.	tin	1	6	1	8
Milk, fresh	.	.	.	pint		9		9
Jam, loose	.	.	.	lb.	1	4	1	4
Jam, tinned	.	.	.	lb.	1	4	1	4
Tea	.	.	.	lb.	6	8	6	8
Butter	.	.	.	lb.	4	4	4	8
Eggs	.	.	.	each		3½		3½
Fish	.	.	.	lb.		6		6
Meat, fresh	.	.	.	lb.	2	0	2	0
					and 2	6	and 2	6
Soap, common	.	.	.	2 lb.	2	4	2	4
Fuel	.	.	.	ton	60	0	60	0
Light	.	.	.		10	0	10	0

* Subsidised items.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of work people are:

The Factories Ordinance, Cap. 35.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 132.

The Contracts of Service Ordinance, No. 3 of 1951.

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1959; and the regulations made thereunder.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour inspection duties are carried out by the Social Welfare Officer in co-operation with the Factories Inspector. The latter is concerned with the provisions of the Factories Ordinance and the former with general labour conditions. Labour inspection has to rely exclusively on persuasion, since in the absence of legislation regulating hours of work and other general labour conditions, inspection depends on the goodwill of the employer, and complaints have to be settled by conciliation.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

A regular emigration of St. Helenians to Britain continues. The majority go as domestic servants under contract for two years. In 1962 and 1963 85 persons emigrated in this way to Britain. Since 1945 it is estimated that about 1,305 persons have emigrated under contract to Britain in this way.

At the end of 1963, 328 men from St. Helena were working at Ascension; 149 of these were employed by Cable & Wireless Ltd. and the remainder at the United States base.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE colony relies on a substantial grant-in-aid to balance its budget and on grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to finance development expenditure. There is no public debt.

The principal heads of revenue were as follows:

	1960 £	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £
Customs	27,279	25,896	25,864	28,900
Port and Marine	2,863	2,755	2,783	2,126
Licences, Taxes, etc.	3,660	9,801	3,956	11,114
Court fees, etc.	7,825	8,865	8,933	5,279
Post Office	3,500	36,299	17,710	17,752
Rentals, etc.	5,108	5,533	5,778	5,340
Interest	489	752	994	500
Miscellaneous	4,510	3,754	3,606	1,590
Ascension	15,445	18,053	21,918	56,568
Electricity	3,877	4,368	3,764	4,895
Overseas Aid Scheme	—	—	12,025	8,772
TOTAL	74,556	116,076	107,333	142,836
Grant-in-Aid	120,971	115,169	116,000	129,509
TOTAL	195,527	231,245	223,333	272,345
Colonial Development & Welfare	53,941	26,887	79,772	51,372
GRAND TOTAL	249,468	258,132	303,105	323,717

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	1960 £	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £
Governor	5,088	3,936	3,920	4,234
Agriculture and Forestry	14,591	15,164	15,283	17,211
Ascension	13,695	16,741	19,696	29,958
Audit	1,627	1,836	2,459	3,197
Education	17,217	17,561	18,973	20,507
Electricity and Telephone	6,038	7,453	7,830	12,444
Miscellaneous Services	44,284	54,782	56,623	56,631
Pensions	3,780	7,824	7,727	10,915
Police	4,689	4,986	5,651	7,493
Post Office	2,103	5,675	9,899	3,854
Public Health	19,019	19,343	22,426	28,844
Public Works Department	10,202	12,203	12,819	11,517
Public Works Annually Recurrent	20,014	28,854	22,452	21,723
Public Works Non-Recurrent	2,254	4,281	1,423	5,474
Secretariat and Printing Office	7,039	7,545	9,355	10,685
Social Welfare and Relief	11,130	16,925	16,723	15,800
Treasury and Customs	5,506	5,825	6,484	6,703
Colonial Development & Welfare Funds	54,820	60,608	50,734	51,646
GRAND TOTAL	243,096	291,541	290,477	318,836

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December 1962

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Deposits	202,628	Cash held locally and by	
Foodstocks Fund	6,007	Crown Agents	36,932
		Investments	150,850
		Advances	9,833
		General Revenue Balance:	
		Deficit 30.11.62	11,020
	<u>£208,635</u>		<u>£208,635</u>

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December 1963

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Deposits	223,167	Cash held locally and by	
Foodstocks Fund	8,461	Crown Agents	65,874
General Revenue Balance:		Investments	169,374
Surplus 31.12.63	14,917	Advances	11,297
	<u>£246,545</u>		<u>£246,545</u>

TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield from each during 1962 and 1963 were as follows:

	1962	1963
	£	£
Customs:		
Import duties	24,927	25,000
Port and Marine:		
Wharfage	2,110	1,500
Shipping Dues	348	350
Craneage	203	180
Licences, Taxes, etc.:		
Motor Vehicles	658	630
Trade	155	142
Liquor	89	96
Firearms	54	68
Miscellaneous	143	186
Income Tax	2,044	2,500
Entertainment Tax	132	120
Dog Tax	199	204
Estate and Succession Duties	276	6,932
Fines and Forfeitures	14	26
Water and Irrigation Rates	192	160
Fire Rates	—	50

Customs Duties

The main features of the Customs Tariff at 31st December 1963 are shown in Appendix III, page 55.

Death Duties

Duties are payable on all real and personal property which passes on the death of a person and are governed by the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance. The duties are divided into:

- (a) Estate duty, which is a charge on the body of the estate, on a scale of one-half per cent over £250 and not exceeding £500, one per cent to £1,000, two per cent to £2,000; four, six and eight per cent to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent on estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.
- (b) Succession duty, which is imposed in addition to the estate duty, is collected at rates varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being one-half per cent for a husband, lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, two per cent for a brother or sister or their descendants and four per cent in the case of any lesser degree of relationship. The rates increase to one, four and eight per cent on a succession value not exceeding £1,000 to two, ten and 20 per cent up to £10,000 and thereafter scale up to four, 15 and 25 per cent on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable where the successor is a wife. No duty is payable on a value not exceeding £250.

Provision is also made for the transfer to Government of real property in lieu of cash where duties are payable in respect of such property.

Stamp Duties

There are charges levied on all classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, and are collected by means of postage stamps. Some of the principal duties are:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Affidavits, Declarations, etc	5	0
Contracts or agreements under £10	2	6
Contracts or agreements over £10	5	0
Arbitration awards under £50	5	0
Arbitration awards over £50	10	0
Authentication certificate	20	0
Mortgage bonds per £100 up to £500	2	0
" " " " £1,000	3	0
" " " " £2,000	5	0
" " " " exceeding £2,000	10	0
Leases according to tenure and rental	<i>from 1</i>	<i>0 to £2</i>
Notarial act or instrument	5	0
Power of Attorney—special power	2	0
—general power	10	0
Deed of transfer of immovable property for every £10	1	0

Entertainment Tax

There is a tax under the Entertainment Tax (Consolidation) Ordinance on every ticket sold for any public entertainment. The rate is 1*d.* on a ticket not exceeding 1*s.*, 2*d.* on a ticket exceeding 1*s.* but not exceeding 2*s.*, and 3*d.* on a ticket costing more than 2*s.*

Import Tax

This was imposed by the Import Tax Ordinance, 1941, at the rate of one-half *ad valorem* on goods imported into St. Helena.

Income Tax.

Income Tax became payable with effect from 1st January 1954, in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 1953.

The rate of tax imposed by the 1953 Ordinance was increased in 1959 under the authority of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance No. 5 of 1959. The tax which is levied on incomes from local sources only is at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £ upon the first £1,500, and 1*s.* 9*d.* in the £ on any excess of such chargeable income over £1,500. There is a personal allowance of £300 and an abatement of one-third of the tax for married persons. Company tax is payable at 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £. A tabular statement showing the incidence of the tax on individuals and companies is given in Appendix IV, page 58.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance (Cap. 22) provides that the colony's currency should be Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; and this is the only currency in circulation.

The estimated amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1963 was £50,000.

The Government charges three-quarters per cent on outward mail transfers and outward telegraphic remittances plus the cost of the telegram.

There are no commercial banks but there is a Government Savings Bank. The aggregate of depositors' accounts at the end of 1963 was £82,396, the number of depositors being 1,192.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total imports (excluding bullion and specie) were valued at £244,988 in 1962 and £279,678 in 1963. The total exports were valued at £101,066 in 1962 and £88,019 in 1963.

IMPORTS

The following table shows the principal heads and respective values of imports for the two years under review and the two previous years:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	131,588	110,052	115,452	124,183
Raw materials and articles mainly un-				
manufactured	1,737	7,624	11,693	7,611
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	142,342	140,135	117,509	147,088
Miscellaneous and unclassified	45	621	334	796
	275,712	258,432	244,988	279,678

The quantities and values of items imported in the two years under review were as follows:

		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
				£	£
Beer and stout	gal.	15,835	18,813	6,507	7,583
Biscuits	cwt.	244	299	2,558	3,052
Butter	"	163	156	2,951	2,920
Cheese	"	403	390	4,703	4,898
Confectionery	"	436	657	4,889	7,736
Flour	ton	419	372	17,409	14,245
Grains and meal	cwt.	3,726	3,764	4,311	5,668
Jams and Marmalade	"	185	314	1,039	1,568
Lard and substitutes	"	634	624	4,560	5,571
Margarine	"	1,013	1,185	7,323	8,982
Meats (canned)	"	422	580	6,521	8,297
Meats (salted, including					
Hams and Bacons)	"	322	324	3,805	4,879
Milk and Milk powder	"	1,339	602	7,320	4,159
Rice	ton	159	126	8,739	6,408
Sugar	cwt.	3,529	3,036	8,616	6,407
Spirits and Liqueurs	gal.	1,666	1,725	2,499	2,635
Tea	cwt.	202	193	4,554	4,355
Tobacco and Cigarettes	lb.	6,992	11,901	4,810	8,075
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	13,071	10,549	1,784	1,502
Rayon Piece Goods	" "	2,800	3,516	446	534
Mineral Oil and Motor Spirits	gal.	137,158	148,346	20,415	24,693
Motor Vehicles	no.	26	32	8,162	9,504
Machinery and parts		—	—	1,067	3,398
Timber	ton	173	98	7,440	3,846
Cement	"	282	355	3,406	2,747
Other articles		—	—	98,307	124,998
Coal	"	94	110	847	1,018
				244,988	279,678

The sources of imports were as follows:

	1960	Per	1961	Per	1962	Per	1963	Per
	£	cent.	£	cent.	£	cent.	£	cent.
Britain	167,941	60.91	155,434	60.15	135,424	55.27	164,449	58.80
South Africa	58,161	21.09	52,413	20.33	45,270	18.48	59,989	21.45
Australia	210	0.07	331	0.13	1,965	0.80	185	0.06
New Zealand	3,599	1.30	3,051	1.18	7,045	2.88	7,325	2.62
Canada	22	0.01	2,201	0.85	950	0.39	15	0.01
Rest of Common-wealth	10,726	3.92	13,231	5.12	12,600	5.14	7,847	2.81
	<u>240,659</u>		<u>226,661</u>		<u>203,254</u>		<u>239,810</u>	
Other countries	35,053	12.70	31,771	12.24	41,734	17.04	39,868	14.25
	<u>275,712</u>		<u>258,432</u>		<u>244,988</u>		<u>279,678</u>	

EXPORTS

The quantity and value of exports during the years 1960-63 are shown below:

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Hemp	822	66,991	597	40,957	966	60,658	780	62,144
Tow	399	12,147	279	10,795	288	9,298	195	8,182
Rope and Twine	57	5,632	50	5,182	51	5,308	41	4,500
Other articles	23	14,281	24	12,520	85	25,802	48	13,193
		<u>99,051</u>		<u>69,454</u>		<u>101,066</u>		<u>88,019</u>

The destination of exports was:

	1960	Per	1961	Per	1962	Per	1963	Per
	£	cent.	£	cent.	£	cent.	£	cent.
Britain	64,269	64.89	39,236	56.49	41,110	40.68	48,372	54.97
South Africa	17,359	17.52	15,510	22.33	53,248	52.69	36,293	41.24
Other countries	17,423	17.59	14,708	21.18	6,708	6.63	3,354	3.79
	<u>99,051</u>		<u>69,454</u>		<u>101,066</u>		<u>88,019</u>	

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND LAND TENURE

THE area of St. Helena is 47 square miles. Of this it is estimated that one square mile is arable, five square miles are under New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), seven square miles are pasture, and two and a half square miles are established forest. The remainder, some two-thirds of the total area, is either semi or totally barren, depending on the amount of top soil available, its steepness, and the amount of rainfall it receives.

Apart from some 200 acres at Longwood, to the east of the island, and some 50 acres at Woodlands, to the west, the arable areas consist of small plots of from half an acre to five acres, dotted about the island and mostly on pockets of alluvial soil in the valley bottoms. Many of them are difficult of access. Soil erosion on cultivated plots

is not a problem. The smaller areas are in the hands of people who can be classed as either full or part-time market gardeners, and are used solely for the production of fruit and vegetables which are all consumed locally.

The main pasture lands are now ring-fenced, and many of them sub-divided. The quality of the pasture is not good. There are no clovers in the sward and grasses are largely limited to four main species. The pastures are too steep to permit of mechanical improvement such as ploughing and re-seeding, and such development as is possible consists of fertilization with both nitrogenous and mixed fertilizers, and pasture management through rotational grazing. There is a marked response to fertilizers. All pastures would benefit from heavy applications of lime (soil pH is in the region of 3-4) but all lime would have to be imported and freight costs would be prohibitive. Forest areas are being gradually extended by planting down towards and into what are classed as semi-barren areas. This is a very long-term policy, but one which is reclaiming an average of some 50 acres per annum. The semi-barren and barren areas, much of which was once fertile but have been despoiled by the goat, are a difficult problem. Almost all the goats on open range have been eliminated and over much of the areas some natural vegetation, mainly lantana and pioneer grasses, is beginning to spread. However, much of the top soil is gone and the areas are now either deeply gullied and scarred areas of sub-soil, or are virtually soil-depleted rocky slopes. Trees are being planted where possible but suitable areas are strictly limited. Some success is being achieved by planting the bulbils of a local aloe in rows at six foot vertical intervals across the face of the eroded areas. This should stabilise the soil which remains and should permit, in the distant future, the establishment of more beneficial types of vegetation.

Land is held in fee simple or is leased. The largest land owner is the Government which farms approximately half the arable area and either farms or controls some four-fifths of the grazing areas. Commonage grazing areas are leased on a *per capita per mensem* basis. There are a number of homesteads of varying sizes held in fee simple, but the vast majority, of the "cottage and up to one acre of land" variety of holdings, are leased from Government on an annual rental. There is at present no scheme for land re-settlement, and it is difficult, in view of the uneconomic nature of agricultural enterprises on the island, to foresee any.

CROPS

New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax)

The production of Phormium fibre continues to be the main agricultural industry of the island. Two local firms own the majority of the leaf-growing area. They also own all the mills, of which there are seven. Five have been in production throughout the past two years.

During 1963 prices have improved considerably and the industry is at present in a flourishing condition. The production figures over the past ten years are:

Year		Hemp		Tow	Rope and Twine		Total Value
		Tons	£		£	£	
1954	.	505	32,628	268	9,466	42	4,200
1955	.	594½	38,608	250	9,185	71	6,743
1956	.	508	31,787	344	13,670	68	6,852
1957	.	629	33,232	178	6,975	45	4,560
1958	.	915½	42,226	275	6,581	57½	5,522
1959	.	589	35,558	299	7,067	40½	4,131
1960	.	823	66,990	399	12,147	58	6,532
1961	.	597	41,311	279	10,795	50	5,264
1962	.	966	60,658	288	9,298	51	5,308
1963	.	780	62,114	195	8,142	41	4,500

The price of superior hemp at the beginning of 1962 was £67 per ton c.i.f. London. This gradually rose throughout 1962 to over £90 per ton. During 1963 the price has further risen and at the end of the year stood at £125 per ton.

Lily Bulbs (Lilium longiflorum)

This small industry, the export of lily bulbs to Britain, is now completely defunct, none having been exported since 1959 when the poor economic return, due to competition from more favourably placed sources of supply, forced St. Helena out of the market.

Coffee

The report of the coffee expert who visited the island during 1962 was far from encouraging. A total of some 15 acres of arabica coffee exists in isolated small holdings on the island. During 1962 a small consignment of under 300 lbs. was sent to Hamburg and realised 2.81 shillings per lb. None was exported during 1963, the whole crop being consumed locally. It is not anticipated that there can ever be more than a token coffee export industry in St. Helena.

Food Crops

The food crops of the island consist of meat (beef, mutton, pork and poultry), vegetables—mainly potatoes, cabbage, onions, and tomatoes—and fruit, mainly bananas. No overall production figures

exist as the trade is carried out by smallholders who sell their crops out of hand. There has not been a marked shortage of any commodity throughout the past two years other than potatoes. Two main potato crops are grown each year. The climate of the island is such that potatoes cannot be stored for any length of time and consequently there are periods of glut and shortage. The shortages are further aggravated when blight attacks the crops. During 1963 blight was prevalent and potatoes were therefore in very short supply. There has been no overall shortage of other vegetables.

The Agricultural and Forestry Department is continually concerned and active in the improvement of supply and distribution of locally produced foodstuffs.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The biennial stock census figures for 1955 to 1963 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
1955 . .	724	29	1,161	1,218	1,861	266	9,200
1957 . .	871	27	1,125	1,163	1,716	324	8,908
1959 . .	743	24	999	1,096	1,802	173	9,012
1961 . .	578	26	907	1,071	1,618	225	9,614
1963 . .	657	24	945	1,244	1,296	197	11,737

The number of animals slaughtered since 1959 are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1959	202	115	89
1960	233	196	123
1961	164	105	123
1962	139	115	151
1963	141	204	127

The above figures are for those animals slaughtered at the municipal abattoir. Possibly they represent all the cattle slaughtered on the island, but sheep and pigs are more often slaughtered by the owner of the homestead. From the stock census figures it is reasonable to assume that some 800-900 sheep and 200-250 pigs are slaughtered annually. There are no definite data available from which to state the exact amount of meat produced on the island, but it is estimated that the position is as follows:

	<i>Number Slaughtered</i>	<i>Average dead carcase weight lb.</i>	<i>Total weight lb.</i>
Beef	160	350	56,000
Mutton	900	30	27,000
Goat	1,500	20	30,000
Pork	225	150	33,750
Poultry	10,000	2	20,000
		TOTAL	166,750

This provides some 33 lbs. of locally produced meat *per capita* of population per annum. To this can be added imported corned beef which is a subsidised commodity, plus fish caught locally; it can therefore be seen that the average islander, whilst not being overfed on animal proteins, is not suffering from an acute shortage. There is no record of the amount of fish caught and sold commercially, nor is this industry fully exploited. In addition to the regular boat fishermen, a large number of islanders fish regularly from the rocky shores of the island, particularly at weekends, and make very useful catches. Nevertheless, demand more often than not exceeds supply.

The retail price of beef, mutton, and pork is controlled and is fixed at: beef 2s. per lb., mutton and pork 2s. 6d. per lb. Other meat prices are not controlled. Goat meat varies from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb; poultry is 1s. 6d. per lb. Fish is mainly albacore (tunny) and mackerel. Mackerel are sold at 2d. to 3d. each. Albacore is sold at 6d. per "cut." The size of the cut depends on the availability of the fish in the market place. If the catch has been small, a cut might weigh one lb. If the fish is plentiful, a cut might weigh one and a half to two lbs.

Livestock Improvement

Since 1960 there has been a policy of improvement particularly of cattle, sheep and pigs by means of the importation of improved breeding stock. To improve the cattle and incidentally the meat position on the island, pedigree Hereford bulls have been introduced. The progeny is a marked improvement and cross-bred Hereford steers off natural grazing have weighed 700 lb. live weight at ten months of age. This is some 150 to 200 lbs. heavier than the old type of island cattle.

Sheep have been improved by the introduction of Cheviot rams, and the half-bred lambs have weighed from 60 to 70 lbs. at weaning, some 15 to 20 lbs. heavier than the island stock. Pigs of the large Black breed have been imported and the Agricultural and Forestry Department is now aiming at producing 400 weaners per annum for sale to the public. During 1962 weaners sold totalled 116, during 1963 the number was 188. The demand still greatly exceeds supply.

Weather

During 1962 weather conditions were on the whole favourable for agriculture, crops and grazing being average to good. During 1963 the winter months were unduly wet and cold. The continual mist and rain were conducive to potato blight and conditions in the water-logged fields were bad. Potato crops were an almost complete failure.

During 1962 in the centre of the island 30.56 inches of rain fell on 158 days. During 1963 42.74 inches fell on 210 days. Rainfall varies from approximately 60 inches on the peaks to five inches at the coast, some three miles away.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT STAFF

The number of expatriate officers has now been reduced from three to one and the day to day running of the various branches of the Department is entirely in the hands of local officers.

AFFORESTATION

The planting of trees on the island is done with a two-fold objective: firstly, to protect the water catchment areas and springs and to reclaim marginal and eroding areas, in other words, soil and water conservation, and secondly, to provide fuel. Over 600 tons of firewood was supplied to the public in 1963. With the extension of the electricity supply throughout Jamestown and to rural areas the demand for timber as fuel should lessen, and as forests mature more timber will be available for other purposes. Plantings of termite resistant species is continuing, but in general plantings are now more in the nature of infills to existing plantations and replantings in cut forest areas.

FISHERIES

There is no progress to report on the commercial development of fisheries.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society is the only co-operative society on the island. The movement consists of a main selling centre in Jamestown to which the rural growers send their produce. The local market is very limited and is soon over-supplied. It is this limitation of local demand, plus a decrease in the number of ships calling at the island, which prevents the industry and the Society from developing, as the following figures illustrate:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Sales £</i>	<i>To Ascension Island £</i>	<i>To Ships £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
1956 . . .	1,198	680	1,347	3,225
1957 . . .	1,583	1,355	1,250	4,188
1958 . . .	1,095	474	2,140	3,709
1959 . . .	1,856	—	1,410	3,266
1960 . . .	1,723	—	1,254	2,977
1961 . . .	2,018	43	1,025	3,086
1962 . . .	1,933	40	981	2,955
1963 . . .	1,824	90	400	2,314

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE educational system is similar in growth and pattern to that of England. In 1941 all the Church and Charity Schools were taken over by the Government which is now solely responsible for education. The schools are under the direction of the Education Officer assisted by a Board of Education on which the Church and Charities are represented and which advises on the implementation of Government policy.

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen but power to exempt after the age of fourteen rests with the Education Officer. 1,240 children (about 27 per cent of the population) were enrolled in the twelve schools of the island in January 1963. The population is literate, though educational standards are lower than in Britain.

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Children on roll at Jan., 1963</i>	<i>Staff</i>	
		<i>Head Teachers</i>	<i>Pupil Teachers</i>
Primary (5-11 years):			
Blue Hill	22	2	—
Country Junior	80	3	3
Half Tree Hollow	126	3	2
Jamestown Infants	83	1	3
Jamestown Junior	141	2	6
Longwood	167	3	5
Levelwood	81	1	2
Sandy Bay	66	2	1
		1 part-time	
Secondary (11-15 years):			
Country Senior	171	6-2*	2
Harford	101	2-2*	2
Pilling	143	5-2*	2
Secondary Selective	59	5	—
		1 part-time	

* Special-subject teachers.

Total expenditure on education in 1962 was £22,053 and in 1963 £24,195 (estimated). These figures include Colonial Development and Welfare funds which amounted approximately to £5,800 over the two years.

No major building works took place in the period but in 1963 a programme of improvement to the structure and decoration of existing schools was initiated and, to date, five schools have been completed.

Much progress has been made in primary and secondary education in improving the content of the curriculum by the introduction of uniform schemes of work at each grade in all schools and in raising the standards in the Secondary Selective and the local General Schools Examinations. In particular, the Secondary Selective School has been reorganised on a specialist timetable with the dual intention of fourth year pupils sitting for English, mathematics, history and geography at ordinary level in the Royal Society of Arts Examinations and the eventual formation of a fifth year G.C.E. class. More rigid conditions of entry based on examinations, intelligence tests and head teachers' reports, have resulted in a smaller but brighter first year entry.

These improvements have been aided by additional funds for school equipment and by gifts of textbooks and library books from the English Speaking Union and from the Californian Teachers' Association. The latter's gift of 2,500 textbooks arrived in 1963 as the major part of "Operation School Bell"—an undertaking initiated by Miss Florence Stark, a Fulbright Scholar, upon her return to the United States in the middle of 1962.

In the senior schools the curriculum is designed more to meet the practical needs of pupils. Four schools have gardens which are inspected annually by the Agricultural and Forestry Officer and the Education Officer. There are three housecraft and handicraft centres. Needlework, lacework, domestic science and woodwork are taught in these centres and in those schools which are not large enough to warrant the building of a centre.

The distribution of dried milk provided by UNICEF has continued, as has the provision of a mid-day meal for about 40 per cent of all children of school-age. Facilities have been provided through the Medical Department for protection against polio and in 1962 those children badly in need of glasses were tested and fitted with spectacles by a visiting eye specialist.

Teacher Training

In 1962 the opportunity was taken to send a local teacher possessing a United Kingdom Certificate in Education on a one-year course in teacher training at the Bristol University Institute of Education. He returned in late 1963 and has become the first local Assistant Education Officer, responsible mainly for teacher training.

The programme of training has increased in quantity and quality due to the combined efforts, initially of the Education Officer and Miss Florence Stark, and latterly of the Education Officers and two volunteers provided by Voluntary Service Overseas. Volunteers from the latter organization are now an established factor within the Department.

The scheme for Local Teacher Training Scholarships has continued. Scholars enter teaching after one year at the Training Centre at a very much higher standard than that which obtained from the earlier "in-service" type of training. The Training Centre is now satisfactorily provided with books and equipment.

Three pupil teachers went to Stranmillis College, Belfast, in August 1963, in implementation of a policy under which young teachers do one year of local training followed by two years' teaching and then go overseas for a three-year course leading to a Certificate in Education.

In 1962/63, the headteacher of a primary school was the first to participate in a scheme to send senior teachers overseas for short courses of practice and observation in United Kingdom schools.

Staff

The quality of the teaching staff has improved, particularly among the newer entrants, but it is still true to say that limited background and experience, inevitable in so small and remote an island, constitute major obstacles to the improvement of educational standards. One encouraging factor is that staff changes have not been so large as in previous years and it is to be hoped that the policy referred to above will serve to retain the services of those teachers who might otherwise abandon teaching for other occupations.

At the beginning of 1963 there were 65 teachers on the staff, excluding craft and trade instructors, and the ratio of pupils to teachers was 19.07 : 1. Classes in the twelve schools seldom have more than 30 pupils per class.

Further Education

Classes in aloe work, lacework and woodwork continue to flourish.

In 1963 special classes were started to enable young people, who wish to continue their education, to study for the United Kingdom General Certificate of Education examinations with a view to obtaining the necessary qualifications for higher education overseas and so fitting themselves for more responsible posts requiring technical qualifications.

In July 1962 the Department availed itself of a British Council offer to stage an Exhibition of Fine Arts, embodying monochrome drawings from Chatsworth House and water-colours and oils by local artists.

All assistant teachers are encouraged to engage in assisted private study courses for G.C.E. and R.S.A. subjects while pupil teachers receive courses of instruction for the latter at the Training Centre.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

St. Helena has the most temperate climate in the world. There is no industrial pollution of the atmosphere. There are no endemic diseases of note but the population is unusually susceptible to epidemic afflictions.

In spite of the relatively low income of the population and a limited range of foodstuffs (particularly meat, fruit, green vegetables and even fish), obvious signs of malnutrition are remarkable by their scarcity. Considerable credit for this must be attributed to the free issues of powdered milk and cod liver oil capsules (supplied by UNICEF) to pregnant and nursing mothers and all children up to school-leaving age. Flour is fortified with Vitamin B.

Infestations with ascaris and enterobius are common, but cause little serious illness. Prophylactic measures to eradicate this nuisance have proved unsuccessful. Routine therapy of all children, who are the major sufferers, is being undertaken as soon as adequate supplies of medication are assured.

As a result of a bus accident on Christmas Eve 1962, a medical officer was flown from Britain to Ascension Island and then proceeded by sea to the assistance of the then sole doctor in St. Helena. Arriving in January he stayed for a month. Eight of the nine injured survived. The post of second medical officer was filled in March 1963.

In May 1963 three infants succumbed to an acute disease now thought to be identical with a virus pneumonia prevalent in South Africa in the preceding month and associated there with a high infant mortality rate.

In December an epidemic of virus pharyngitis in adults was responsible for one death amongst a large number of cases of virus pneumonia in infants and small children. Investigations are being carried out to confirm leptospirosis illness commonly affecting children and adolescents during 1963.

Apart from ascariasis there are no tropical diseases endemic on the island. Tuberculosis is rare and although amoebiasis exists it is rarely pathogenic.

<i>Causes of death</i>					1962	1963
Degenerative diseases of the Cardio Vascular System					32	26
Cancer	.	.	.	.	8	11
Others	.	.	.	.	15	16

Causes of death by age groups excluding deaths associated with extremes of life and those due to vascular degeneration and carcinoma:

					1962 Number	1963 Number
<i>Age</i>						
60+	{	Asthma	.	.	1	1
	{	Nephritis	.	.	1	—
	{	Diabetes	.	.	1	—
50+	{	Schizophrenia	.	.	—	1
	{	Diabetes	.	.	—	1
40+	{	Accident	.	.	1	—
	{	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.	.	1	—
30+	{	Misadventure	.	.	—	1
20+	{	Tetanus	.	.	1	—
	{	Devis Disease	.	.	—	1
1+	{	Status Epilepticis	.	.	1	—
1 year of life	{	Pneumonia	.	.	—	4
	{	Enteritis	.	.	—	2

Medical Facilities

A modern hospital of 54 beds provides for the needs of the population with the exception of deliberate major surgical and highly specialised attention for which patients are sent to South Africa.

A mental hospital built in 1954 accommodates the mentally ill and those who are in need of greater care and attention than can be provided in the Parish Home, which cares for the lonely aged.

Regular visits by the Medical Officer and midwife and district nurse to five country clinics supply the out-patient needs of the rural population, including the supervision of child welfare.

The dental and physiotherapy units, the Jamestown Child Welfare Clinic, the laboratory, stores and administrative offices are housed next door to the General Hospital where limited X-ray facilities are available.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Public Health Inspector carries out all supervisory duties, including the supervision of food supplies and their manufacture, the proper maintenance of sewage disposal, water supplies and general standards of hygiene, including disinfection of premises.

Piped water supply is available to houses in Jamestown. In the country districts water supplies are usually obtained from centrally

placed storage tanks. Plans for increasing storage capacity are shortly to be implemented in districts where it has been found to be inadequate in times of drought.

Waterborne sewage disposal is universal in Jamestown and a septic tank system has been installed in some houses in country districts. Elsewhere the occupier is responsible for the disposal of waste from chemical or simple bucket latrines.

Staff

The Government senior medical staff consists of a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Officer, and Matron. Two out of three established posts for nursing sisters were vacant until November 1962.

The Medical Officer's wife, herself a doctor, acted as Medical Officer while the Senior Medical Officer was on overseas leave. There are no other doctors on the island.

The staff is assisted by a Public Health Inspector, a laboratory technician, midwife and district nurse, dispenser-storekeeper and an orderly in charge of the Mental Hospital who have all been trained in St. Helena.

The Dental Officer is assisted by a dental nurse.

A part-time physiotherapist filled the need for this speciality until December 1963.

Eleven nurses in training help to staff the hospital under the supervision of the staff nurse and senior nurses.

Technical staff in training are an apprentice dental mechanic, two assistant public health inspectors and an apprentice laboratory technician.

The chief clerk is responsible for all administrative duties, assisted by two junior clerks.

Preventive Medicine

In October and November 1963, a mass vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis was conducted using Salk vaccine supplied by the Department of Technical Co-operation. More than 2,000 people received two doses.

All infants are offered immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Expenditure

Departmental expenditure continues at the rate of approximately 9.5 per cent of the total annual approved estimates. In 1962 it was £22,426 and in 1963 £28,844.

SOCIAL WELFARE

A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds made possible the continued services of a Social Welfare Officer.

Advice and assistance to those in doubt or difficulty are given by the Social Welfare Officer who co-operates in the care and relief of the destitute with the Secretary of the Poor Relief Board, a statutory body. Improved services are thus available to the applicants to the Board, many of whom reside in outlying areas difficult of access, and almost all of whom are aged and infirm. There is no old age pension.

An annual grant of £2,000 is made to the Poor Relief Board by the Government and about £1,500 is collected by the Board by means of rates. Membership of the Board consists of two Government officials nominated by the Governor, two members of the Advisory Council nominated by the Governor, and four elected ratepayers. There is at all times a ratepayers' majority.

The Parish Home is available to a limited number of aged and indigent persons, and offers comfortable and pleasant living conditions. The Home can accommodate 36 people; at the end of 1963 there were 21 in residence. Admission is controlled by the Poor Relief Board which stipulates the payment of contributions towards upkeep by residents or relatives, where this is possible.

A Colonial Development and Welfare scheme to provide social centres in three country districts and in Jamestown was completed during 1961. The centres are leased to district associations for social and recreational activities.

Other group activities include Women's Institutes, a Young Farmers' Club, Rifle Clubs, and Parent-Teacher Associations. During 1961 sections of the Church Lads Brigade were formed in three country districts. There are Scouts, Cubs and Rangers in Jamestown only, and Girl Guides and Brownies in almost all districts including Jamestown. The Scouts and Cubs hold an annual camp in the country. There is a Red Cross Detachment and a Red Cross Junior Link.

Many islanders make financial provision for periods of sickness and burial expenses by subscribing to one or more of the six friendly societies which have a total membership of over 3,000. All societies are subject to control by regulations made under the Friendly Societies Ordinance: they play an important part in the social structure, preserving traditional ceremonies and affording a valuable means of insurance against acute distress.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The Housing Committee set up in November 1960 was replaced in October 1963 by a Committee of the Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Treasurer, to advise Government on the improvement of the housing situation.

During the period under review, Colonial Development and Welfare grants made possible the building by Government of seven two-bedroom type detached houses in Half Tree Hollow and a block of six two-bedroom self-contained flats in Jamestown. The latter was in the form of a three-storeyed building. Water-borne sanitation was installed both in the houses built at Half Tree Hollow and in Jamestown. All Government built houses are constructed with pre-cast concrete blocks.

A housing repair fund made loans to house-owners for the purchase of a limited amount of materials to repair their properties. The fund is operated on a revolving basis and loans when repaid are credited to the fund.

Other forms of assistance to house-owners are house repair grants and the sale of materials from Public Works Department's stocks at ledger value.

In the case of grants a certain amount of materials and labour is given free. The scheme is limited and only the really necessitous cases can therefore be considered.

There is no town planning legislation.

Jamestown, the capital of the island, has the greatest density of population. The last census, taken in 1956, revealed that out of a total population of 4,642 nearly 1,600 people lived in Jamestown.

Overcrowding continues to prevail where there are large families, but gradually, with the aid of Government's housing programme of building new houses and the granting of assistance in various forms to house-owners, the situation is showing signs of improvement.

All building materials except sand and aggregates must be imported and as the timber must be termite resistant, building costs are high. Natural housing sites are non-existent in Jamestown and the cost of removing rock and rubble to prepare sites adds greatly to the cost of all housing schemes.

Erection and repairs of buildings in Jamestown are controlled by the Buildings Committee appointed under the Public Health Ordinance.

Chapter 8: Legislation

SEVEN Ordinances were enacted during 1962. They included an Ordinance for the control of Dogs and Cats; the Motor Vehicles (Third-Party Insurance) Ordinance to provide for the compulsory insurance against third-party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles; the Appropriation Ordinance; the Fire Service (Maintenance) Ordinance to provide for the levying of a rate for the maintenance of the Fire Service; and three amending Ordinances.

In 1963 nine Ordinances were enacted. Among them were the Appropriation Ordinance for the year; the St. Helena Advisory Council (Elections) Ordinance to provide for the election of members to the Advisory Council of St. Helena and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto; and the Road Traffic (Ascension) Ordinance to provide for the Regulation of Traffic on Roads and of Motor Vehicles in Ascension. The other six were amendments to Ordinances already published.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE judicial organisation consists of four courts:

The Supreme Court. The Governor normally presides over this court which has full criminal and civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases on the calendar are dealt with according to English procedure as far as local circumstances permit; the trial of a prisoner is by a jury of eight. The court, which is situated in Jamestown, also has Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Right of appeal was during the years under review to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and under certain circumstances to the Privy Council. Since 1964 there have been no appeals, but appeal has lain to the St. Helena Court of Appeal, which would normally sit in London.

The Magistrate's Court. The bench consists of the Magistrate and four Justices of the Peace, any two of whom can sit in the Magistrate's Court. There is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Small Debts Court. Any fit and proper person may be appointed by the Governor as judge of this court, which hears civil cases for recovery of debts not exceeding £25. In 1962 there were 25 cases and in 1963, 12 cases.

The Juvenile Court. This is held by the Magistrate or Justices, and the only other persons present in the court are the Police Prosecutor and the parents of the accused child. There is no proper remand home but during the past years the women's cell, which is separate from the male prison block, has been used for the most unruly juveniles when sentenced to a period of remand.

A person without legal training may act, with the approval of the Court, in the interests of the defendant or plead a cause in the Supreme Court. There are no practising solicitors or barristers.

Statistics of cases tried by the courts are given at Appendix V, page 60.

POLICE

The members of the Police Force are recruited locally, but the Superintendent of the Force is appointed from Britain.

The present establishment of the Force is one Superintendent, one inspector, two sergeants and 12 constables, two of whom are on duty at Ascension where the tour of service is one year.

A local auxiliary force of 24 special constables, which was formed in 1952, continues to function satisfactorily.

The Superintendent of Police is also Passport Control Officer and Immigration Officer.

Crime

Serious crime is not prevalent and most of the minor offences consist of stealing money, fruit and vegetables, and common assaults.

The Social Welfare Officer carries out the duties normally undertaken by the Probation Service in Britain, which includes pre-sentence reports and prison after-care.

During 1962, 12 juveniles were brought before the court, and in 1963, 18, all of whom were placed on probation.

PRISONS

The Superintendent of Police is also the Superintendent of Prisons.

The Jamestown prison has a staff of two—the warder and his wife who acts as matron. Five male prisoners were committed to prison and two juveniles on remand in 1962, and two males in 1963. In 1962

the sentences passed ranged from one month to six months and in 1963 from nine months to two years. There is no special provision for first offenders or for the segregation of recidivists. Work consists of general labour inside the prison and, when required, outside cleaning or clearance of sites.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER

THERE are no central waterworks, but piped supplies (mainly catchment tanks and standpipes) are available.

The Jamestown supply passes through a chlorination plant. During 1962 and 1963 the Longwood supply was improved by replacing the old one-and-a-half-inch main with four-inch and two-and-a-half-inch mains. A new storage tank with a mains service to the new housing site in Half Tree Hollow was also installed.

A supply of stream water, carried by a four-inch main, is also available in Jamestown for gardens and any uses other than domestic.

Generally speaking the island has an adequate water supply but almost all areas of the island are badly affected by a shortage during drought periods when certain restrictive measures have to be enforced.

Water is available for ships though delivery is slow.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity and Telephone Undertaking is controlled by the St. Helena Government.

The power house is situated in Jamestown and at present comprises two 112 h.p. 75 kW Blackstone ER2 type and one 22kW Lister, type 38-4.

Supply is generated at 400/230 volts A.C. at a frequency of 50 cycles.

Transmission and distribution are carried out by overhead line, and consist of ten miles 3,300 volts H.T. and 12 miles 400/230 volt L.T., giving supply to Longwood, St. Paul's, New Ground and areas en route.

One flax mill is now electrically driven, and other mills will change over from diesel to electricity as soon as supply is available.

Due to the increased domestic and industrial load, plans are in hand for the installation of extra generating equipment.

Units generated for the year ended 31st December 1962 totalled 216,986 and for the year ended 31st December 1963, 323,911.

A revision of tariffs took place in 1963 and the following rates now apply:

Lighting 8*d.* per unit

Domestic Power 4*d.* per unit

Industrial Power 3*d.* per unit

TRANSPORT

There is no public transport system. There are, however, sufficient taxis available for all needs. In spite of the high cost of running and maintenance, owing to the fact that practically all roads have steep gradients and sharp bends, the hire charges are reasonable.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department continued to be fully occupied during 1962 and 1963 carrying out various development projects. House building was a major part of the Department's programme. Reconstruction of various cottages was also carried out.

Normal maintenance and repairs to Government quarters, cottages, offices and other public buildings were also undertaken.

Various items of machinery were imported in 1963, such as a new woodwork machine to replace obsolete plant, a new road roller, a concrete mixer and a granulator.

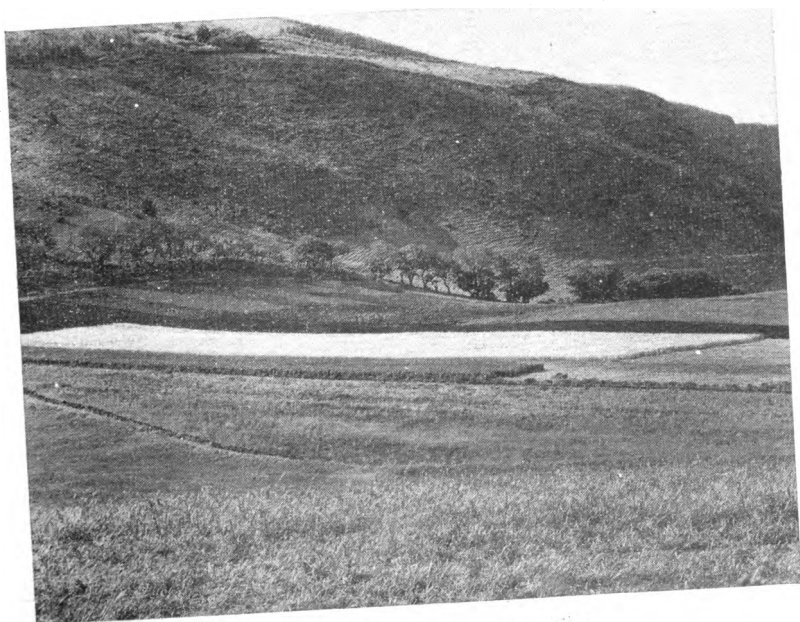
Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

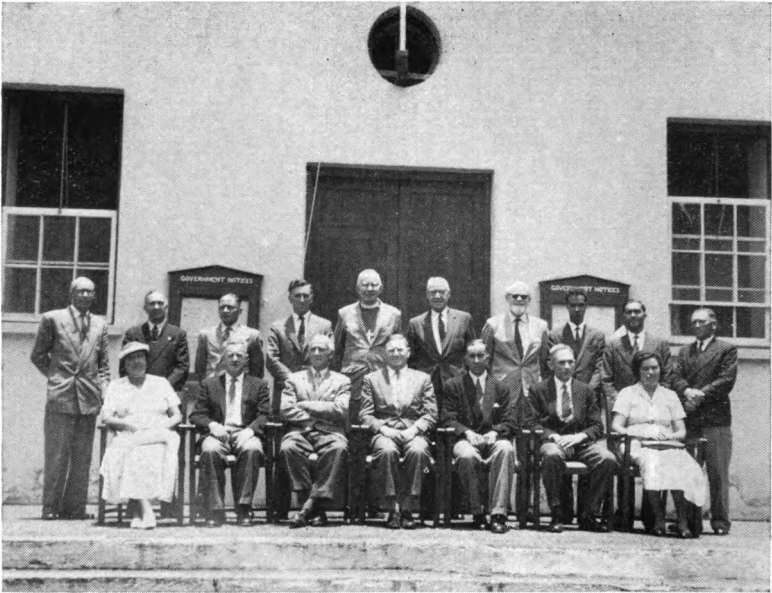
During 1962, 20 merchant ships of a total tonnage of 185,652 called at the island. Eight were bound to South African ports and 12 for Britain. Other vessels which called were one Liberian tanker, to Germany, ten United States service ships, one Russian ship to Odessa, one Swedish ship to the United States of America, one French vessel to Abidjan and three private yachts. H.M.S. *Puma* also visited the island twice during the year.



Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., on a dais at White Gate to take the salute at a March Past of the Church Lads Brigade and St. Paul's Company of Girl Guides after a special Trafalgar Day service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on 21st October 1962



Government farm lands at Woodlands



St. Helena's New Advisory Council. The President, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Field, C.M.G., is in the centre of the front row.



Advisory Council Elections, 1963: Polling Day, 11th September 1963. A policeman on duty outside Longwood polling station.



A map of St. Helena showing the boundaries of the electoral areas into which the island was divided for the purpose of the first elections to the Advisory Council.



Part of Government's reclamation programme using Kikuyu grass at Sheep Pound Gut. Longwood farm lands form the background.



Part of Harpers Estate where a youth training scheme is carried out by Government to train boys in farming.



Government's livestock improvement scheme: an imported Hereford bull with a half-bred calf whose mother is in the background.

Nineteen merchant ships of a total tonnage of 173,311 called at the island in 1963. Eight were bound for South African ports, 11 for Britain. Other vessels which called were six United States service vessels, two French warships, two R.F.A. Naval ships, two American research vessels, two Russian ships to Abidjan and Leningrad, one Liberian tanker and six private yachts.

The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown which is an open roadstead with a good anchorage for ships of any size. Navigation lights are installed on the beacons at Ladder Hill and Munden's Point to assist ships calling at the port during the hours of darkness.

ROADS

There are between 70 and 80 miles of motor roads on the island and practically all are usable by motor traffic in all weathers.

The round-island road construction programme, begun in 1959, was continued during 1962 and 1963. This road winds round the hillsides and follows originally unformed tracks of about nine feet wide which have been widened to an average of 14 feet. Retention walls, drains and passing bays have been built where required.

In addition, five miles of formed road were sealed by the application of colas and chippings.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The Post Office in Jamestown is the only post office in the colony. Letter and parcel mails are carried by the Union Castle and Clan Line ships which during 1962 and 1963 made monthly calls both on their way from Britain to South Africa and also in the reverse direction. There is no direct air mail service to or from the colony. Air mail correspondence is, however, accepted and despatched by surface mail to Britain and South Africa for onward conveyance by air to the countries of destination. In addition to an ordinary money order service there is a telegraph money order service between both Britain and South Africa. British postal orders are issued and paid. There is no internal postal service in the colony. Telegrams are accepted by Cable and Wireless Limited.

Tristan da Cunha was resettled on the 10th April 1963, and new stamps were placed on sale on the 12th April. They consist of thirteen values of the current St. Helena stamps overprinted "TRISTAN DA CUNHA RESETTLEMENT 1963."

A new definitive issue of Ascension postage stamps, a bird series, was placed on sale on the 23rd May 1963.

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha participated in the general releases for the Freedom from Hunger Commemorative and the International Red Cross Centenary stamp issues.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

An internal telephone system serves the island and is maintained by the Electricity and Telephone Undertaking. Public call boxes are situated in most districts.

The exchange switchboard comprises 120 lines manually-operated 24 hours per day. The total number of calls which pass through exchange averages 97,000 per annum.

The annual charges are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Business line each instrument	8	0	0
Residential line "	7	0	0
Party lines and extension:			
Business "	6	0	0
Residential "	5	5	0
Internal house extension "	1	15	0
Public call boxes between the hours of—			
7 a.m. and 9 a.m. per call			4
Outside these hours "			6
No additional charge is made for calls.			

Chapter 12: Press and Information Services

THE Government's information services are operated from the Secretariat. The main activities comprise the provision of library facilities, the organisation of cinema shows and the distribution of periodicals and other information material. The Public Library in Jamestown is well stocked with books, periodicals and information material. There is a branch library in each country district.

Generous gifts for the library services were received during both years from the British Council and other overseas sources.

Monthly cinema shows are given in six country districts and one in Jamestown. News-reels, interest and documentary films are shown to large audiences.

There are no newspapers. A weekly *New Review*, which has a circulation of 540 copies, keeps people in touch with world and local events. A monthly eight-page magazine, the *Wirebird*, started in 1955, has a circulation of 700 copies per month. Both are published by the Government. The annual subscription for the *News Review* is 4s. 4d. and for the *Wirebird* 3s., exclusive of postage in each case.

The *Government Gazette* is published monthly, annual subscription 15s.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

PART III

ST. HELENA lies in 16° south latitude and 5° 45' west longitude, and the principal geographical factor affecting the island is the Atlantic Ocean. The island has an area of 47 square miles, the nearest land is the still smaller island of Ascension 703 miles to the north-west, the nearest continental land is Africa 1,000 miles to the east, and the nearest regularly accessible place of importance is Cape Town at a distance of 1,694 miles, a four-and-a-half days' passage, to the south-east. The Port of London is some 4,600 miles away and Tristan da Cunha lies 1,500 miles south-by-west from St. Helena. The 1,000 fathom line is nowhere more than 4½ miles from the shore.

This exceptionally isolated position governs the life of the island by its effect on climate and communications,

The island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles wide. It is wholly volcanic in origin and almost everywhere rugged and mountainous. High forbidding cliffs bound the island almost continuously on every side. Steep-sided deep valleys run down in all directions from a central ridge which is 2,700 feet above the sea at its highest point; this ridge forms a semi-circle with its extremities on the south coast and cuts off an area of seven square miles of rocky country which slopes precipitously to the shore, suggesting the remaining half of a volcanic crater of which the southern half has disappeared beneath the sea. The rest of the island consists of steep hills, many over 1,000 feet in height and several over 2,000, with a few square miles of flatter land on the east side.

The only inland waters are small streams, few of them now perennial, fed by springs in the central hills. These streams and rain-water are sufficient for domestic water supplies and a few small irrigation schemes.

The soils are mainly clays, highly acid and rich in potassium, but deficient in available phosphorus and possibly in magnesium. The arable land is deficient in nitrogen.

The climate results from the island's position in the tropics, far from any land mass and in the path of the steadiest south-east trade winds. It is warm, damp and equable, with local variation between the warmer and drier low-lying parts, which include Jamestown at

sea-level, and the cooler, damper and more cloudy uplands. Though relative humidity is high it is not coupled with temperatures high enough to cause discomfort. Winds are seldom very strong but their constant force and varying direction are a severe hindrance to the establishment of vegetation in exposed positions.

Rainfall figures (in inches) over the past ten years are as follows:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Plantation	36.98	36.94	30.72	36.96	22.89	30.19	23.38	41.47	30.56	39.97
Hutt's Gate	36.81	38.47	35.47	36.66	23.65	32.20	25.89	42.33	29.44	41.06
Briars	23.97	24.10	22.31	25.76	14.41	19.83	14.70	25.15	15.01	23.37
Jamestown	10.29	10.00	8.47	11.25	5.00	8.41	5.92	8.71	5.73	9.08

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1962 and 1963:

1962

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches)		Weather (number of days of):							Wind (number of observations of):								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	6.6	1.15	.17	15th	20	15	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	—	—	—	70
Feb.	6.2	1.25	.15	2nd	17	14	5	11	—	—	—	—	2	26	15	—	—	—	45
Mar.	6.5	4.4	.82	17th	23	18	8	15	—	—	1	—	2	61	7	—	—	—	6
Apr.	6.3	3.3	.61	29th	17	12	8	13	—	—	—	—	3	63	12	—	—	—	24
May	5.9	1.41	.21	1st	14	6	8	14	—	—	—	3	—	54	—	—	—	—	32
Jun.	6.7	1.61	.60	30th	21	7	4	20	—	—	—	1	5	44	4	—	—	—	4
Jul.	6.6	3.6	.51	1st	12	21	5	20	—	—	—	—	3	66	10	—	—	—	1
Aug.	7.2	4.21	.31	1st	18	12	2	24	4	—	—	1	—	37	23	1	—	—	—
Sept.	7.7	3.2	.31	15th	23	19	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	46	25	—	—	—	—
Oct.	7.6	1.5	.21	23rd	18	22	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	24	31	—	—	—	—
Nov.	7.3	2.9	.41	25th	19	18	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	56	24	—	—	—	—
Dec.	6.4	.91	.11	13th	16	13	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	26	35	1	—	—	1
Total	81.0	29.44	.82 on 17th Mar.		228	174	47	245	4	—	1	5	15	527	192	2	—	—	183
Mean	6.7	2.45																	

1962

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum								Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Max.	Date		
Jan. . .	1014.7	62.7	59.7	66.1	55	77	2	77	24, 25	85	
Feb. . .	1015.8	64.5	61.2	68.7	59	76	1, 4	76	18	91	
Mar. . .	1015.9	63.9	63.3	69.1	58	76	5	76	2, 3	87	
Apr. . .	1015.7	64.9	59.7	63.4	59	77	3, 17	77	16	93	
May . .	1014.8	61.4	60.3	61.2	56	75	22	75	24	87	
Jun. . .	1014.6	59.6	59.5	61.4	54	73	30	73	18	84	
Jul. . .	1015.4	57.3	56.5	59.1	51	72	18, 22	72	3, 4	87	
Aug. . .	1016.3	56.6	54.1	59.2	50	68	23, 25	68	1	93	
Sept. .	1017.5	56.4	54.2	58.9	52	65	1, 2	65	3, 5	93	
Oct. . .	1016.4	57.5	54.7	59.7	51	67	9	67	7	95	
Nov. . .	1016.2	58.9	55.8	62.4	53	69	15, 19, 27	69	10	93	
Dec. . .	1015.3	60.2	57.9	62.9	54	71	1, 14	71	19	91	
Total .	12189.6	725.9	696.9	752.1	Abs. Min. 50 on 23rd, 25th Aug.	Abs. Max. 77 on 24th, 25th Jan.		180.1		1079	
Mean. .	1015.8	60.4	58.0	62.6				15.0		89	

1963

1903

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches)			Weather (number of days of):					Wind (number of observations of):														
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm					
Jan. . .	6.6	3.80	.60	25th	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	36	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Feb. . .	6.8	4.20	.71	23rd	23	13	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	22	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Mar. . .	6.2	5.31	.91	8th	24	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. . .	6.5	4.91	.71	12th	21	18	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May . .	6.5	3.30	.51	17th	20	5	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jun. . .	6.6	4.91	1.00	17th	23	11	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jul. . .	6.6	4.20	1.05	18th	24	17	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. . .	7.4	3.51	.51	5th	18	21	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. .	7.1	1.31	.11	27th	12	11	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. . .	7.5	1.81	.31	9th	17	16	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. . .	6.5	2.00	.40	15th	15	11	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. . .	6.6	1.80	.21	25th	21	13	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	17	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total	80.9	41.06	1.05 on 18th July	242	155	—	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	13	15	368	330	—	—	—	—	—	106
Mean	6.7	3.42																						

1963

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.	
		Mean		Min.		Max.		Min.		Max.				Date
Jan. . .	1015.8	63.7	60.8	62.7	67.8	70.0	57	60	76	77	7	17.6	91	
Feb. . .	1015.3	65.0	62.7	62.7	70.0	70.3	60	61	78	79	10	19.2	98	
Mar. . .	1015.6	66.0	63.3	62.8	68.1	68.1	61	63	79	79	15	17.0	90	
Apr. . .	1015.8	63.2	62.8	62.8	67.3	67.3	63	56	78	78	15	19.8	94	
May . . .	1017.1	61.8	59.5	59.5	67.2	67.2	56	29	74	74	5, 23	17.3	89	
Jun. . .	1018.2	59.2	57.1	57.1	62.2	62.2	35	20, 21	72	72	4	15.2	87	
Jul. . .	1015.4	57.2	54.5	54.5	60.3	60.3	35	8	69	69	10, 16	14.7	91	
Aug. . .	1015.9	56.7	54.8	54.8	59.5	59.5	32	5	67	67	5	14.3	93	
Sept. . .	1018.2	56.3	53.3	53.3	58.3	58.3	33	13, 19, 20	71	71	15	14.4	81	
Oct. . .	1016.5	56.3	53.6	53.6	59.4	59.4	34	2, 3, 5	65	65	24, 29	15.2	93	
Nov. . .	1015.5	58.5	54.7	54.7	60.5	60.5	35	7	73	73	14	15.9	81	
Dec. . .	1017.5	60.9	59.3	59.3	66.8	66.8	57	5, 7, 8	74	74	20, 27	16.9	88	
Total	12196.8	726.8	697.4	697.4	770.5	770.5	Abs. Min. 52 on 7th August		Abs. Max. 79 on 10th March			197.5	1076	
Mean	1016.4	60.6	58.1	58.1	64.2	64.2						16.4	89	

Two-thirds of the island is barren. The vegetation below 1,500 feet is very scanty and consists largely of cactus. Above that level, with higher rainfall and nearer to the sources of streams, the island is green; on the central ridge there are remnants of the original natural vegetation, but this higher part of the island consists mostly of pasture, land afforested with exotic trees, plantations of New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and, in one place only, a fair extent of arable land. Cattle and sheep are grazed on the pastures.

The indigenous land fauna consists, as it did when the island was discovered, of a single species of plover, the Wirebird (*Agialitis s. helenae*), peculiar to St. Helena. There are large numbers of a few species of exotic birds of economic importance as eaters of grain and fruit; rats become a serious nuisance from time to time; many kinds of insect are harmful to crops, but the island is singularly free from insects directly harmful to man. There are no snakes.

The population, estimated to be 4,613 at the end of 1963, falls into three roughly equal groups. One group lives in and around Jamestown, which lies in a narrow, deep-sided valley running down to the north-west shore opposite the principal anchorage, a roadstead sheltered from the prevailing wind. The town consists of little more than a single street and there is no room for more; it runs up the valley for a mile, to a height of 500 feet. The position of the roadstead and the fact that this valley is the easiest means of access to the island make it inevitable that the principal market and place of business should be here, as it has always been. The second group lives in the Longwood District towards the eastern side of the island, where the flatter land and the more extensive area of good soil make farming easier. The third group is scattered in very small settlements or single households through the rest of the island, chiefly in the higher and more fertile central region.

Economic activity is predominantly agricultural. New Zealand flax is grown for export as fibre, and rope and twine, and provides the largest source of paid employment apart from employment under the Government. Potatoes, fruit and vegetables are grown by small-holders for sale in the island and to a limited extent for export. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are raised for local consumption and a little dairy farming is carried on. Fish are caught for local consumption, from small boats and from the shore; for a short period ending in September 1957 an attempt was made to exploit the fishery resources of the waters near the island on a larger scale, but it ended in failure. There are no known mineral resources of importance except stone for building and road metalling. The only natural source of power is the wind, which is utilised on a very small scale for

domestic lighting. Power for electricity generation in certain areas, and for the flax-mills (except one), scattered among the flax-growing areas in the higher country, is provided by internal combustion engines. The labour supply for agriculture and industry fluctuates with the opportunities for employment in Britain and Ascension. The only article of export is the products from New Zealand flax, and to encourage the industry the Government has agreed to guarantee a minimum price for hemp and tow. Soil exhaustion and damage by pests make the returns from agriculture unsatisfactory.

Communications with the rest of the world are carried on almost entirely through the services of Cable and Wireless Limited, and ships of the Union Castle Line and Clan Line which maintain a passenger and mail service to and from Britain and South Africa. St. Helena is a station on the telegraph cable from South Africa to Ascension and England, and radio-telephone service to Britain and the United States was opened to the public in 1957. A passenger ship calls approximately once every four months southbound from England and about five times a year from South Africa. About the same number of cargo ships in either direction are interspersed between passenger ships. The time of transit of mails between St. Helena and London is 10-18 days by the direct sea route and eight days and upwards by way of the Cape Town-London air mail.

Land transport is by bus, car, pack donkey and saddle-donkey. In spite of the steep hills the islanders are accustomed to walking long distances, but the comparative remoteness of many habitations, together with the paucity and expense of motor transport, is an obstacle to the social life of the island.

To the unscientific observer the climate appears nearly ideal, and the principal geographical feature is the scenery which is everywhere spectacular or of various and extreme beauty.

Chapter 2: History

ST. HELENA was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May 1502, the anniversary of Saint Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name "Chapel Valley" by which it is still locally known.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the island a secret and used it as a port of call for their East India Fleet. However, in 1588

Captain Thomas Cavendish, commanding H.M.S. *Desire*, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter the English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. The East India Company seized St. Helena in 1659, but the Dutch re-took it on New Year's Day 1673.

On 5th May 1673 the English recaptured the island and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834. The Emperor Napoleon was exiled on the island from 1815 until his death on 5th May 1821.

On 22nd April 1834 the island was brought under the direct government of the Crown after the East India Company had administered it for 162 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000.

In 1840 the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, with the Prince of Joinville on board, removed Napoleon's remains to France.

The first bishop of St. Helena, Dr. Piers C. Claughton, landed on 30th October 1859.

In 1860 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited St. Helena.

In 1874 the first New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) was introduced and, although at first the experiment offered little hope of commercial success, hemp is now the principal export of the colony and the growing and manufacture of it the main industry.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena from 1890 until 1897, when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November 1899 the submarine cable from Cape Town was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company; it was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the island.

On 4th August 1925 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed from H.M.S. *Repulse* and remained on the island for two days.

On 29th April 1947 Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, landed from H.M.S. *Vanguard* and toured the island. His Majesty presented the colony with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

On 22nd January 1957 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed from H.M. Yacht *Britannia* and toured the island.

The year 1959 marked the Tercentenary of St. Helena as a British settlement. Commemorative stamps were issued and celebrations were held throughout the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Government is administered in pursuance of the St. Helena Order in Council, 1956, and the St. Helena Royal Instructions, 1956, as amended by the St. Helena Additional Instructions, 1962. The Governor, who alone has the power to legislate (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council), is advised by an Executive Council and an Advisory Council.

The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, not more than two official members and not more than three unofficial members, one of whom must be an elected member of the Advisory Council.

The new Advisory Council appointed in 1963 in accordance with the Additional Instructions, 1962, consists of 16 members made up as follows: two *ex officio* members—the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer—two official members appointed by the Governor, four unofficial members appointed by the Governor and eight elected members—two elected for Jamestown and one for each of the six electoral districts outside Jamestown. The electoral law provides for universal adult suffrage.

Relief to the poor and certain municipal services in Jamestown, such as control of the market and slaughterhouse and street-lighting, are administered by the Poor Relief Board.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

WEIGHTS and measures are governed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance. Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Superintendent of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

PART IV

Ascension

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude $7^{\circ} 56'$ south and longitude $14^{\circ} 25'$ west and has an area of some 34 square miles. The island is a barren, rocky peak of volcanic origin and destitute of vegetation except at the top of the peak called Green Mountain (height 2,870 feet), but despite this the land supports considerable livestock.

The climate is definitely tropical but dry. Rainfall in 1962 was 3.93 inches in Georgetown and 24.1 inches on Green Mountain compared with 17.61 and 37.40 inches respectively in 1963. In Georgetown maximum temperature recorded in 1962 was 90.0° F. and the minimum 69.0° F., compared with 91.0° F. and 69.0° F. respectively in 1963.

The phenomenon known as "rollers," when heavy swells are experienced, was reported on 35 days in 1962 and on 23 days during 1963.

HISTORY

The island was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, by a Portuguese navigator and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815, when a naval garrison was placed there. The island was under the supervision of the Admiralty until it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated 12th September 1922, and placed in the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ADMINISTRATION

The St. Helena Government was represented until 1964 by a Resident Magistrate who in practice was the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Limited station. One of the officers of Cable and Wireless Limited is a Justice of the Peace, and postal work is undertaken by the wife of one of these officers. In 1964 a full-time Administrator, responsible to the Governor of St. Helena, was appointed.

Two St. Helena police constables are stationed in the island. The employees of Cable and Wireless Limited, with the two constables, constitute the whole normal population of the island.

During the two years under review the United States continued to maintain a base on the island. This base forms part of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground for guided missiles. Administration of the base, and jurisdiction in matters which concern the United States, are governed by agreement between Britain and the United States.

In 1963, a session of the St. Helena Supreme Court was held in Ascension for the purpose of hearing a charge of murder in which both the accused and the deceased were United States citizens. The trial was held before a judge sent from the United Kingdom and two assessors. The accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was removed to the United Kingdom to serve the sentence.

POPULATION

The size of the population of Ascension is variable and is largely determined by the employment offered on the island by the stations established there. In the years under review these consisted of the Cable and Wireless Limited station and the United States guided missile project. At the end of December 1962 the overseas employees of Cable and Wireless Limited together with their families totalled 90 (47 males, 18 females and 25 children). There were 284 St. Helenians on the island and of this figure 230 were males, 21 females and 33 children. During the same year there were seven births and two deaths. No marriages took place.

At the end of December 1963 there were 90 overseas employees of Cable and Wireless Limited of whom 47 were males, 20 females and 23 children. The number of St. Helenians was 388 made up of 320 males, 22 females and 46 children. During the year there were seven births, one marriage and two deaths.

HEALTH

Cable and Wireless Limited has a medical officer and maintains a small hospital on the island. In 1962 there were 30 admissions to hospital and 1,700 out-patients were treated; the figures for 1963 were 26 admissions to hospital and 1,522 out-patients.

The United States authorities also have a medical officer and maintain a hospital, but when occasion requires the Cable and Wireless medical officer treats employees of the United States authorities. There were no epidemics in either year and the general health of the community was good throughout the period.

EDUCATION

There is a school on the island which is housed in a building made available by Cable and Wireless Limited. It is staffed with an overseas headmaster engaged by Cable and Wireless Limited, and a St. Helenian teacher.

Twenty-six children (seven overseas and 19 St. Helenian) whose ages ranged from five to approximately 11 years, with some older St. Helenian children, were attending the school at the end of 1963.

AGRICULTURE

A farm is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited on Green Mountain; the following are the figures of stock:

	1962	1963		1962	1963
Bulls . . .	2	2	Lambs . . .	311	370
Cows . . .	11	12	Boars . . .	2	2
Heifers . . .	3	2	Sows . . .	7	9
Steers . . .	2	—	Store Pigs . . .	56	59
Yearlings . . .	—	3	Piglets . . .	26	9
Calves . . .	13	5	Working Donkeys	5	5
Sheep . . .	1,082	1,040			

The number of animals slaughtered was:

	1962	1963
Cattle	7	21
Sheep	271	313
Pigs	67	105

The farm produced the following quantities of foodstuffs during 1962 and 1963:

	1962	1963
Potatoes (common)	876 lb.	19,360 lb.
Potatoes (sweet)	96,370 lb.	41,750 lb.
Vegetables	27,036 lb.	25,031 lb.
Bananas	2,323 lb.	2,631 lb.
Citrus	201 lb.	346 lb.
Milk	52,260 pints	77,033 pints
Cream	274 cartons	588 cartons
Butter	19½ lb.	122½ lb.
Maize, green	208 cwt.	508 cwt.
Fodder grass	2,864 cwt.	2,700 cwt.

WILD LIFE

There are some feral donkeys, rabbits, feral cats, a few goats and a few partridges. Only rabbits and feral cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the island is famed for the vast numbers of Wide-awake or Hack-backed Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) which breed there.

All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence.

The waters around the island teem with fish: shark are very numerous as are also barracuda, tuna, bonito and multitudes of a local small fish called black fish. In 1957 a party of ornithologists was sent to the island by the British Ornithologists Union to study the birds, in particular the breeding habits of the Wide-awake Tern. By July 1959 the British Ornithologists Union Expedition had completed its work after 33 months' study of the sea birds, flora and fauna in and around the island.

VISITORS

His Excellency the Governor visited the island from the 23rd February to the 4th March 1963 and the Government Secretary of St. Helena visited during October 1962.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese visited twice in 1962 and once in 1963. The Roman Catholic priest from St. Helena also visited the island in 1962.

Vice-Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station, visited in H.M.S. *Puma* in October 1962. The same warship paid a two-day visit to Ascension in December of the same year.

Other vessels to call during 1962 were H.M.S. *Protector*, R.F.A. *Resurgent* and three yachts. In 1963 seven yachts visited the island, together with R.F.A. *Fort Langley*.

Routine calls in connection with the operation of the United States base were also made throughout the two years by United States ships and aircraft.

PART V

Tristan da Cunha

GENERAL

IN October 1961 the islanders left Tristan da Cunha for Britain as a result of an outbreak of volcanic activity, and during most of the two years under review they lived in Calshot, near Southampton. A scientific expedition organised by the Royal Society visited the island in April 1962 to study the effect of the eruption. This was followed in October 1962 with a visit by an exploratory party to determine whether the settlement was habitable and the beaches usable and safe. In November 1962 the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons that those of the islanders who wished to return would be helped to do so. An advance party of 52 islanders accompanied by the Administrator, Mr. P. A. Day, and a medical officer, Dr. S. G. Gooch, left to prepare for the return of the main party in March 1963; 198 islanders returned to the island on the Danish vessel m.s. *Bomholm*, landing on 10th November 1963. Fourteen remained in Britain.

GEOGRAPHY

The main island, which is about 2,000 miles west of Cape Town and 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high with a crater lake in the summit and numerous subsidiary craters set on a roughly rectangular plinth which is bounded by precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet in height. Below these precipices are a number of plateaux, on the largest of which, on the north-west of the island, is situated the settlement of Edinburgh, the only permanently inhabited locality in the group. The island is nearly circular in shape, with an area of 38 square miles. Below 5,000 feet it is thickly covered with vegetation, the eastern half being densely wooded, and there is abundant water from permanent springs.

The other islands of the group are Inaccessible and Nightingale, about 20 miles west-south-west and south-south-west respectively of Tristan, and Gough Island, about 230 miles south-south-east. Inaccessible is rather like Tristan in appearance, with precipices rising from small coastal plateaux in the north and elsewhere from

very narrow beaches; it is three miles by one and a half in extent. Nightingale is only one mile by threequarters of a mile in extent; it is covered by dense tussock grass and there are a few patches of woodland round the two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. Adjoining Nightingale to the north are two small islands, Middle and Stoltenhoff. Gough Island has an area of 35 square miles and is well wooded and watered. A British scientific expedition was resident on Gough Island for six months in 1955 and since that time the South African Government have maintained a weather station on the island.

All the islands are surrounded by extensive beds of kelp, which have some effect in moderating the swell. In the absence of any shelter inlets or anchorages, landing is almost wholly dependent on there being sufficient lee.

The climate is temperate and typically oceanic with well distributed rainfall, rather high humidity, a tendency to strong winds and rapid changes of weather and temperature. Between June and October the upper part of the peak is often snow-covered and sleety snow and hail are occasionally experienced at sea level. Thunderstorms are rare but violent gales occur three or four times a year.

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The islands were discovered by a Portuguese fleet under the command of Admiral Tristao de Cunha in March 1506 and first sighted by a British vessel, the *Globe*, in 1610. The first recorded landing was by a party from the Dutch ship *Heemstede* on 7th February 1643. In 1655 an expedition was sent by Van Riebeeck, Governor of the Cape, to make a thorough exploration of the potentialities of the island, but reported unfavourably, as did a Dutch East India Company survey of 1696. The East India Company had also planned an expedition in 1684, but that too came to nothing, and it was not until 1760 that the English captain Nightingale is presumed to have landed on the island which now bears his name. In 1790 a party of American seamen spent seven months ashore and traces of their encampment were found by an expedition in 1793 which made the first favourable report on the islands.

On 27th December 1810, three Americans settled on Tristan, which between then until the recent evacuation was never without inhabitants, though by 1812 their number was for a time reduced to one. These settlers after a short-lived show of independence sought British protection, but it was not until Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that, on 14th August 1816, H.M.S. *Falmouth* landed a small British garrison and laid formal claim to the island. The garrison was with-

drawn in 1817 and the flag hauled down, but three of its members, headed by Corporal William Glass, of Kelso, Scotland, with his wife and two children, elected to remain inside the present colony.

The islands' status remained somewhat uncertain until 1876, when an Order-in-Council declaring Tristan da Cunha and its subsidiary islands to be under the British Crown and making some provision as to judicial supervision was drafted and acted upon, though the Order was never formally completed. By that time the population had increased to 85, new settlers including English, Dutch, American and St. Helenian elements to which a few years later were added Italian and Irish strains.

The years from 1817 to 1876 had been prosperous, frequent contacts with the outside world being maintained through the visits of whalers, East Indiamen and men-o'-war. Outstanding events in the period had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh after whom the settlement was named in 1867 and the despatch to the island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the first missionary and teacher, the Rev. W. F. Taylor, who stayed from 1851 to 1857. He was not, however, replaced until 1881, when the Rev. E. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carroll, was appointed and stayed until 1884, returning for three more years in 1886 after receiving the news of the Boat Disaster of 1885.

This significant event, which involved the disappearance of 15 men on their way to or from a passing ship, marked the beginning of a decline. The loss of most of the colony's able-bodied men was in fact less responsible for this decline than the infestation of the island by rats, dating from a shipwreck in 1882, and the extermination of most of the seals and whales. As early as 1888 the replacement of sail by steam had resulted in only five ships being sighted in the full year. By 1904 the population was down to 71. No mail was received from England between 1906 and 1916. Finally the Rev. J. G. Barrow, who served on the island from 1906 to 1909, was not replaced until 1922. From that date a missionary teacher has been maintained on the island with only short breaks.

In 1932 the Rev. A. D. Partridge, who was on his second tour of service, was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate, a step taken because a Brazilian scientific expedition, which never materialised, was due to visit the island. In this capacity he appointed a headman and headwoman and set up an Island Council to which the leading citizens were nominated. These appointments were continued thereafter.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January 1938 the status of Tristan da Cunha, including Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Island was finally clarified when they were made dependencies of St. Helena.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian scientific expedition visited the islands for four months and the first accurate survey of the main island was completed by Mr. A. B. Crawford. In 1942 a unit of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station, which was manned for the duration of the war by the Royal Navy. After the war and until the evacuation it was maintained by the South African Government.

Largely through the efforts of the Royal Navy Chaplain, the Rev. C. P. Lawrence, who recognised the possibility of a crawfish industry, an agreement for the development of that industry was concluded with a South African company in 1948. The agreement led to the appointment of an Administrator, following the enactment of St. Helena Ordinance No. 8 of 1948. The application of certain laws of St. Helena was provided for under Ordinance No. 3 of 1949.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company (later the Tristan da Cunha Development Company and now the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) began operations, and the next decade, especially after the setting up of a freezing factory, saw the way to the reduction of the island's isolation and to its freedom from dependence on charity. The Corporation continues to fish in Tristan waters under a Government concession.

WILD LIFE

The Wild Life Protection Ordinance, passed in 1950, aims to conserve all known species of wild life. Infringements of the Ordinance are punishable by heavy fines. Right whales, sea elephants and fur seals are to be found in the waters around Tristan. The bird life of the island, which is of considerable interest, includes the Giant-billed Bunting, the Lesser Noddy, the Frigate Bird and the Southern Black-backed Gull.

Certain species of wild life on the other islands in the Tristan group are also afforded complete protection.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN PROGRESS OR INITIATED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31.12.63</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		£	£	
D875	Improvement of Water Supplies	2,901	2,890	Completed
D1095&A &B	Agriculture and Forestry	40,911	40,735	Completed
D1469&A &B&C	Employment of Agricultural Officer	12,080	11,573	Completed
D2455	Agriculture and Forestry	75,195	74,133	
D2504	Rebuilding of the "Cannister" Building	10,000	8,450	Completed
D2612&A &B&C	Appointment of Social Welfare Officer	6,098	5,675	
D2667	Teacher Training	6,550	6,257	
D2668&A &C	School Buildings and Facilities for Education	48,049	46,029	
D2701&A	Reorganisation of Secondary Schools	1,736	1,735	Completed
D2756	Improvement of Water Supply	3,600	710	
D2973	Housing	10,000	9,389	Completed
D3053&A	Provision of Recreation Centres	4,200	3,834	
D3267	Dental Equipment	116	115	Completed
D3289	Eradication of Ascariasis	270	270	Completed
D3455&A &B	Land Improvement	19,375	17,804	Completed
D3571&A	Water Supplies—Country Districts	1,500	1,500	Completed
D3837	Purchase of Farm Assets of Messrs. Solomon & Co. (St. Helena) Ltd.	20,000	19,996	
D3887	Hemp Subsidy	20,675	17,256	
D3900	Pupil Teacher Training Scholarship	1,600	1,555	
D3910	Provision of Surgical Instruments and accessories for General Hospital	270	265	
D3945&A &B	Improvement of Roads	31,193	30,667	
D3967&A	Extension of Electricity Distribution System	2,156	2,156	Completed
D4131	Teacher Training Centre	1,800	1,659	

APPENDIX I—*continued*

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31.12.63</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		£	£	
D4183	Agricultural and Forestry Officer	6,043	6,249	Completed
D4184	Agricultural Development	42,176	38,954	
D4185	Agricultural Education	10,640	9,617	
D4409	Boat Repair Shed	430	430	
D4477	Improvement of Livestock	18,260	15,217	
D4619&A	Development of Water Supplies in Jamestown	1,715	1,665	
D4650	Purchase of Mobile Crane	7,183	7,183	
D4715	Extension of Electricity Distribution System	5,993	5,875	
D4728	Development of Water Supplies in Longwood Area	4,713	4,403	
D4832	Pest and Disease Control	500	446	
D4834	Domestic Water Supply for Housing Scheme	478	271	Completed
D5031	Jamestown Housing—Stage '1'	22,100	15,416	
D5042	Training of Nurses in U.K.	500	197	
D5085	Coffee Growing Investigation	380	369	
D5255	Junior Headmistress Teaching Course in U.K.	565	—	Centrally administered
D5271	Public Service Training	515	40	
D5383	Building of Slipway at Ruperts Bay	2,425	1,764	
D5399	Educational Assistance from V.S.O.	755	411	
D5530	Harbour Facilities—Wharf Lighting	380	286	
D5547	Teachers Guaranteed Employment Scheme	70	—	
D5574	Low Tension Distribution in St. Paul's District	1,616	761	
D5589	Assistant Education Officer	440	268	
D5630	Motor Refuse Van	1,250	—	
D5632	Jamestown Hospital Waiting Room	350	—	
D5658	Water Tanks and Renewal of Mains	2,197	—	
	<i>Research</i>			
R1224	Visit of Plant Pathologist	144	143	

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1904	3,458 (includes 424 garrison)	122	52	29	—	—
1905	3,781 (includes 269 garrison)	136	56	18	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1907	3,485	134	36	17	—	—
1908	3,517	84	37	19	—	—
1909	3,553	96	27	17	—	—
1910	3,441	87	40	22	—	—
1911	3,482	95	39	20	1	—
1912	3,519	104	44	26	1	1
1913	3,514	101	51	22	—	—
1914	3,563	84	55	22	1	—
1915	3,594	87	53	26	—	—
1916	3,604	108	51	24	—	—
1917	3,634	96	50	33	—	—
1918	3,654	112	36	37	1	—
1919	3,648	125	29	27	1	—
1920	3,718	85	33	17	4	—
1921	3,670	93	24	20	—	—
1922	3,658	97	37	20	—	—
1923	3,654	114	28	20	1	—
1924	3,703	106	38	21	—	—
1925	3,747	111	44	29	—	—
1926	3,747	111	67	41	—	—
1927	3,747	99	63	36	1	1
1928	3,995	123	69	31	2	—
1929	3,747	121	40	34	3	—
1930	3,747	120	40	30	3	—
1931	3,995	126	59	28	—	—
1932	4,114	152	58	32	1	—
1933	4,170	116	68	31	1	—
1934	4,224	101	47	26	—	—
1935	4,318	150	45	40	—	—
1936	4,341	134	66	23	—	—
1937	4,415	132	32	42	—	—
1938	4,474	168	61	21	—	—
1939	4,622	123	49	24	2	1
1940	4,710	158	47	30	2	—
1941	4,702	157	45	40	3	—
1942	4,860	151	54	40	3	—
1943	4,992	196	35	43	1	1
1944	4,992	155	36	31	1	1
1945	4,942	193	65	38	2	1
1946	4,897	139	53	23	1	—
1947	4,969	165	31	25	3	—

APPENDIX II — *continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1948	4,857	157	39	26	3	—
1949	4,664	149	56	36	4	—
1950	4,695	136	50	21	1	—
1951	4,748	134	48	24	2	—
1952	4,828	149	40	32	1	—
1953	4,895	140	36	31	3	—
1954	4,878	121	40	20	2	—
1955	4,877	140	53	20	2	—
1956	4,652	127	43	26	—	—
1957	4,672	120	56	23	—	—
1958	4,802	129	36	35	2	—
1959	4,644	142	56	27	—	1
1960	4,707	141	41	30	1	—
1961	4,648	112	39	20	1	—
1962	4,624	119	55	24	3	—
1963	4,613	127	53	26	2	—

APPENDIX III

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Import Duties

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Preferential</i>	<i>General</i>
Clothing:			
(i) Ready-to-wear outer clothing, except jerseys, cardigans, and other knitted garments made from—			
(a) Wool or mixture of wool and cotton	<i>ad valorem</i>	free	2½ per cent
(b) Cotton	"	"	2½ "
(c) Any other material	"	"	5 "
(d) Jerseys, cardigans, pullovers and other knitted outer garments	"	"	2½ "
(ii) Ready-to-wear underclothing—			
(a) Machine-made or woven in wool or a mixture of both	"	"	5 "
(b) Hand-knitted in wool, cotton or mixture of both	"	"	2½ "
(c) Any other material other than wool or cotton or a mixture of wool and cotton	"	"	5 "
(iii) Footwear—			
(a) Heavy outdoor boots and shoes and all children's shoes	"	"	2½ "
(b) Other kinds	"	"	2½ "
(iv) Haberdashery and millinery—			
(a) Haberdashery	"	"	5 "
(b) Millinery	"	15 per cent	20 "
(v) Hosiery made from—			
(a) Cotton, wool and mixture	"	free	2½ "
(b) Silk and art. silk	"	"	5 "
Jewellery			
(a) Manufactured linen	"	30 per cent	35 "
(b) Artificial substitutes	"	free	5 "
(c) Silk and art. silk	"	"	5 "
Perfumery—			
(a) Toilet preparations and perfumed spirits	"	30 per cent	35 "
(b) Dentifrices	"	free	5 "
Soap—			
(a) Common	per 100 lb.	free	5 <i>d.</i>
(b) Toilet	<i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent	20 per cent
Provisions—			
Butter	per 100 lb.	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Cheese	"	free	10 <i>d.</i>
Canned meat	"	"	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Canned fish	<i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent	20 per cent
Canned fruit	per 100 lb.	9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Jams, jellies, marmalade	"	free	10 <i>d.</i>
Jams in containers less than 7 lb.	"	"	3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>

APPENDIX III — *continued*

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Preferential</i>	<i>General</i>
Provisions not enumerated elsewhere .	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent	12½ per cent
Sugar	per 100 lb.	free	5d.
Tea—			
(a) Loose	<i>ad valorem</i>	free	2½ per cent
(b) In packets	"	"	5 "
Firearms—			
(a) Pistols and revolvers	each	15s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
(b) Others	"	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 17s. 6d.
(c) Parts and accessories	<i>ad valorem</i>	22½ per cent	30 per cent
(d) Ammunition	"	30 "	35 "
Metal manufactures—			
Clocks, watches and parts thereof .	"	30 per cent	32½ per cent
Gramophones and phonographs, including loud speakers and access- ories	"	20 per cent	22½ per cent
Wireless instruments—			
(a) of the domestic or portable type .	"	free	5 per cent
(b) other	"	20 per cent	25 "
Motor cars	per 100 lb.	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 6s. 3d.
Lorries and tractors	"	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Machinery and parts	<i>ad valorem</i>	free	5 per cent
Musical instruments	"	15 per cent	17½ "
Plate and plateware	"	30 "	35 "
Spirits—			
(a) Brandy, gin, rum and whisky—			
(i) not exceeding the strength of proof	per gall.	£4 12s. 6d.	£5 0s. 0d.
(ii) Exceeding the strength of proof	per proof gall.	£4 12s. 6d.	£5 0s. 0d.
(b) Cordials and liqueurs, all kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits	per gall.	£4 12s. 6d.	£5 0s. 0d.
Wine—			
(a) Sparkling	"	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 7s. 0d.
(b) Still—in bottles and in wood .	"	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 6s. 3d.
Beer, ale, stout and porter—			
In bottles and in wood or other con- tainers	"	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.
Tobacco—			
(a) Cigars and cheroots	per lb.	£1 6s. 6d.	£1 8s. 6d.
(b) Cigarettes	"	13s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
(c) Other manufactured tobacco—			
(i) Manufactured in the Empire entirely from Empire grown tobacco	"	11s. 4d.	—
(ii) Manufactured in the Empire entirely from Foreign grown tobacco	"	13s. 4d.	—
(iii) In Foreign countries	"	—	15s. 4d.
Fuel oils—			
Motor spirit	per gall.	6d.	8d.
Illuminating	"	free	½d.

APPENDIX III — *continued**Export Duties**Hemp:*

Value free on board at St. Helena				<i>Duty per ton</i>	
Exceeding £80 but not exceeding £81 per ton				$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of such value	
"	£81	"	"	£82	" 1 per cent "
"	£82	"	"	£83	" 2 per cent "
"	£83	"	"	£84	" 3 per cent "
"	£84	"	"	£85	" 4 per cent "
"	£85	"	"	£86	" 5 per cent "
"	£86	"	"	£87	" 6 per cent "
"	£87	"	"	£90	" 7 per cent "
"	£90	"	"	£100	" 8 per cent "
"	£100	"	"	£110	" 9 per cent "

with an additional 1 per centum in the rate of duty for every £10 or part of £10 by which the value exceeds £110: provided that the difference between such value and such duty shall not be less than the difference between any higher value and the amount of duty appropriate thereto.

Tow (other than stripper tow and teased tow): Duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the duty on hemp.

Suckers: Per thousand suckers or any lesser number—12s. 6d.

APPENDIX 1V

INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS AT VARYING RATES OF INCOME AND ON COMPANIES

- (a) *Individuals: 1s. 3d. in the £, up to the first £1,500 with an abatement of one-third of the tax if maintaining a wife.*

<i>Taxable income</i> £	<i>Incidence of tax</i> £ s. d.	<i>Abated tax</i> £ s. d.
301 . . .	1 3	10
310 . . .	12 6	8 4
325 . . .	1 11 3	1 0 10
350 . . .	3 2 6	2 1 8
400 . . .	6 5 0	4 3 4
500 . . .	12 10 0	8 6 8
1,000 . . .	43 15 0	29 3 4
1,500 . . .	75 0 0	50 0 0
1,800 . . .	93 15 0	62 10 0

- (b) *1s. 9d. in the £, on chargeable income over £1,500 with an abatement of one-third of the tax if maintaining a wife.*

<i>Taxable income</i> £	<i>Incidence of tax</i> £ s. d.	<i>Abated tax</i> £ s. d.
1,801 = 1,500 @ 1/3 1 @ 1/9	93 15 0 1 9	62 10 0 } 1 2 }
1,810 = 1,500 @ 1/3 10 @ 1/9	93 15 0 17 6	62 10 0 } 11 8 }
1,825 = 1,500 @ 1/3 25 @ 1/9	93 15 0 2 3 9	62 10 0 } 1 9 2 }
1,850 = 1,500 @ 1/3 50 @ 1/9	93 15 0 4 7 6	62 10 0 } 2 18 4 }
1,900 = 1,500 @ 1/3 100 @ 1/9	93 15 0 8 15 0	62 10 0 } 5 16 8 }
2,000 = 1,500 @ 1/3 200 @ 1/9	93 15 0 17 10 0	62 10 0 } 11 13 4 }
3,000 = 1,500 @ 1/3 1,200 @ 1/9	93 15 0 105 0 0	62 10 0 } 70 0 0 }

In assessing chargeable income a deduction of £300 is allowed to an individual who is resident in the colony or who is a British subject.

APPENDIX IV — *continued**Companies: 1s. 6d. in the £*

<i>Taxable income.</i>	<i>Incidence of tax</i>
£	£
1,000	75
2,000	150
3,000	225
4,000	300
5,000	375
6,000	450
7,000	525
8,000	600
9,000	675
10,000	750

APPENDIX V

(a) CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE IN 1962-1963

Offences	Total reported		Taken to Court			
			Total		Sentence passed or Order made	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
<i>Against lawful authority</i>						
Against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against public morality</i>						
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent assault	5	—	5	—	5	—
Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	1	6	1	6	—	3
<i>Against the person</i>						
Murder and manslaughter	—	2	—	2	—	1
Attempted murder and suicide . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc. . .	—	3	—	3	—	3
Assaults	9	11	9	8	9	6
Concealment of birth	1	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Against property</i>						
Theft and other stealings	12	10	10	7	9	7
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house and store break- ing	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	—	5	—	5	—	5
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	4	—	2	—	2
<i>Against local laws</i>						
Against Traffic Ordinance	17	20	4	15	4	14
Against Township Ordinance . .	17	21	17	12	16	10
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance . .	5	—	5	—	5	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings	4	—	4	—	4	—
Adoption	—	1	—	1	—	1
Magistrates Court Act	—	1	—	1	—	1
Maintenance Order	—	2	—	2	—	1
Probation Order	—	2	—	2	—	2
Variation of Probation Order . .	—	1	—	1*	—	—
Small Tenants (Possession) . . .	4	—	4	—	4	—
	75	90	60	67	57	56

Adjourned *sine die**

(b) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS

	Offences				Persons					Court Order (without conviction)	Acquitted or discharged
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Convicted					
						Imprisonment	Fine				
<i>Against lawful authority</i>	.	.	.	.	.	M F J	M F J	M F J	M F J	M F J	M F J
Against public order	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against public morality</i>	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	5	—	5	—	5	3	1†	—	8	—	—
Indecent assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1*	—	—
Sexual offences	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the person</i>	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	9	—	9	—	9	1	—	2 1	4 6	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Against property</i>	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft and other stealings	12	2	12	—	10	1	1†	2 1	14	8	1
Robbery and extortion	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house and store breaking	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against local laws</i>	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Traffic Ordinance	17	—	17	13	4	—	—	4	4	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	17	—	17	—	17	—	—	3	9	4	1
Against Liquor Ordinance	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Gambling	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Adoption	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Tenants (Possession)	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
	75	2	75	13	60	5	2	11 3	72	21 15 12	2 1

† Remand Home.

M — Male adults.

F — Female adults.

J — Juveniles

* Ascension.

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Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 976
Second Edition

Compiled and Drawn by Directorate of Colonial Surveys
Photolithographed and Printed by G.S.G.S. 1956.
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